

Travelute *et al.*  
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IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the following paragraphs in the specification to correct spelling and XML file conversion errors.

[0022] Polyester is a preferred filament, and the term "polyester" is used herein in its well-understood definition as a manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long chain synthetic ~~palmer~~ polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of an ester of a substituted aromatic carboxylic acid, including but not restricted to substituted terephthalate units and parasubstituted hydroxy benzoate units. This definition is consistent with that given by the Federal Trade Commission (16 C.F.R. § 303.7) and is generally followed in the industry, e.g., Tortora, FAIRCHILD'S DICTIONARY OF TEXTILES, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (1996) Fairchild Publications; DICTIONARY OF FIBER AND TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY (1999) KoSa; and Lewis, HAWLEY'S CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition, (1993) Van Nostrand Reinhold.

[0030] For a given diameter tube, the extent to which water rises depends upon balancing forces. When a tube is vertically inserted into water, the water rises to the height at which the weight of the water column just balances the capillary attraction. In some ~~circumstances~~ such circumstances — such as hollow ~~fibers~~ gravity fibers — gravity is not necessarily the opposing force. Instead, as water is drawn into both ends of the fiber, it traps air therebetween. As the volume of trapped air decreases (all other factors being equal) the pressure of the trapped air increases in a well-understood manner consistent with the ideal gas law (and its more sophisticated relatives). Thus, the air pressure in the hollow fiber, rather than gravity, provides the limiting factor as to how much water a hollow staple fiber (or longer filament) can absorb.